

## **UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP)**

### **Location**

The cease-fire line between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir

### **Headquarters**

Rawalpindi (November-April)

Srinagar (May-October)

### **Duration**

January 1949 - to date

### **Maximum strength**

102 (October 1965)

### **Current strength**

38 military observers  
(30 June 1991)

### **Fatalities**

6 (30 June 1991)

### **Chief Military Observer**

Brigadier-General Jeremiah Enright (Ireland)

### **Historical Background**

For nearly four decades, the United Nations has been concerned with the conflict between India and Pakistan over the status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In August 1947, India and Pakistan became independent. Under the scheme of partition provided by the Indian Independence Act of 1947, Kashmir was free to accede to India or Pakistan. Its accession to India became a matter of dispute between the two countries and fighting broke out later that year.

The question first came before the Security Council in January 1948, when India complained that tribesmen and others, with Pakistan's support and participation, were invading Kashmir and extensive fighting was taking place. Pakistan denied the charges and declared that Kashmir's accession to India was illegal.

### **Establishment of UNMOGIP**

On 20 January, the Security Council adopted resolution 39 (1948) establishing a three-member United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to investigate and

mediate the dispute. On 21 April 1948, by its resolution 47 (1948), the Council decided to enlarge the membership of UNCIP and recommended various measures, including the use of observers, to stop the fighting. The cease-fire between India and Pakistan came into effect on 1 January 1949, and a first group of UN military observers arrived in the area on 24 January. On 18 July 1949, India and Pakistan signed the Karachi Agreement establishing a cease-fire line to be supervised by the observers. These observers formed the nucleus of UNMOGIP.

### **UNMOGIP's Activities**

Following the termination of UNCIP, the Security Council, by its resolution 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the cease-fire in Kashmir. Since that time, UNMOGIP has functioned as an autonomous operation, directed by the Chief Military Observer. UNMOGIP's functions were limited to observing and reporting, investigating complaints from either party of violations of the cease-fire line and the cease-fire and submitting the resultant findings on those investigations to each party and to the Secretary-General.

In early August 1965, hostilities again broke out on a large scale along the cease-fire line in Kashmir, and eventually spread to the international border between India and West Pakistan. The Security Council called for a cease-fire and a withdrawal of all armed personnel to the positions held before the hostilities began.

In Kashmir, the supervision called for by the Council was exercised by UNMOGIP. In addition, since the hostilities extended beyond the Kashmir cease-fire line, the Secretary-General established an administrative adjunct of UNMOGIP, the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM), as a temporary measure for the sole purpose of supervising



UNITED NATIONS

the cease-fire along the India-Pakistan border outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Following the withdrawal of troops in February 1966, UNMOGIP reverted to its original task, while UNIPOM was terminated.

At the end of 1971, full-scale hostilities again broke out between India and Pakistan. By the time fighting had ended and a cease-fire had gone into effect, a number of positions on both sides of the 1949 cease-fire line had changed hands. In July 1972, India and Pakistan signed an agreement defining a Line of Control in Kashmir which, with minor deviations, followed the same course as the cease-fire line established by the Karachi Agreement of 1949. India took a position that the mandate of UNMOGIP had lapsed, since it had related specifically to the cease-fire line under the Karachi Agreement and did not extend to the actual line of control that had come into existence in December 1971. Pakistan, however, did not accept this position.

#### **Present Situation**

Given the disagreement between the two parties about UNMOGIP's mandate and functions, the Secretary-General's position has been that UNMOGIP can be terminated only by a decision of the Security Council. In the absence of such a decision, UNMOGIP has been maintained with the same administrative arrangements. Its task is to observe, to the extent possible, developments pertaining to the strict observance of the cease-fire of 17 December 1971 and to report thereon to the Secretary-General. The military authorities of Pakistan have continued to lodge with UNMOGIP

complaints about cease-fire violations. The military authorities of India have lodged no complaints since January 1972 and have restricted the activities of the United Nations' observers on the Indian side of the Line of Control. They have, however, continued to provide accommodation, transport and other facilities to UNMOGIP.

The Observer Group's Headquarters alternates between Srinagar in summer (mid-May to mid-November) and Rawalpindi in winter. An operational staff office is maintained in one of those two cities when it is not hosting the headquarters. The supervision of the cease-fire in the field is carried out by a number of field observation teams stationed on both sides of the line of control and also along the border between Pakistan and Kashmir.

#### **Composition of UNMOGIP**

As of 30 June 1991, there were 38 military observers provided by eight contributing countries: Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay.

#### **Financial aspects**

Like the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), UNMOGIP is financed from the regular budget of the United Nations. From the inception of the operation until December 1989, UNMOGIP's total expenditures were approximately \$67.7 million. For the biennium 1990-1991 the total resources approved by the General Assembly for UNMOGIP were \$8.6 million.

## **UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS**

### **(UNFICYP)**

**Location**

Cyprus

**Headquarters**

Nicosia

**Duration**

March 1964 - to date

**Maximum strength**

6,411 (June 1964)

**Current strength**

2,142 and 38 civilian police (30 June 1991)

**Fatalities**

155 (30 June 1991)

**Commander**

Major-General Clive Milner (Canada)

#### **Historical Background**

Cyprus became independent on 16 August 1960 with a Constitution that was intended to balance the interests of the island's Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. A treaty of August 1960, entered into by Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom guaranteed the basic provisions of the Constitution and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Cyprus.

The application of the provisions of the Constitution, however, encountered difficulties from the very beginning and led to a succession of constitutional crises. The accumulated tension between the two communities resulted in the outbreak of violence on the island on 21 December 1963.

On 27 December, the United Nations Security Council met to consider a complaint by Cyprus charging intervention in its internal affairs and aggression by Turkey. Turkey maintained that Greek Cypriot leaders had tried for more than two years to nullify the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community and denied all charges of aggression.



UNITED NATIONS

#### **Establishment of UNFICYP**

On 15 February 1964, after all attempts to restore peace on the island had failed, the representatives of the United Kingdom and of Cyprus requested urgent action by the Security Council. On 4 March 1964, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 186 (1964), by which it recommended the establishment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus with a mandate to prevent the recurrence of fighting, help maintain law and order, and promote a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended UNFICYP's mandate, usually for periods of six months at a time.

#### **Maintenance of the Cease-Fire and the Status Quo**

In connection with the hostilities in July and August 1974, the Security Council adopted a number of resolutions which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and have required the Force to perform certain additional functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire.

Following a de facto cease-fire, which came into effect on 16 August 1974, UNFICYP inspected the deployment of the Cyprus National Guard and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces, and cease-fire lines and a buffer zone were established between the areas controlled by the opposing parties. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres across the island. The buffer zone between the lines varies in width from less than 20 metres to some 7 kilometres, and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land.

Strict adherence to the military status quo in the buffer zone, as recorded by UNFICYP at the time, has become a vital element in preventing a recurrence of

fighting. UNFICYP maintains constant surveillance through a system of 148 observation posts, 52 of which are permanently manned, and through air, vehicle and foot patrols. The Force maintains a patrol track, which runs the length of the buffer zone and is used for surveillance, monitoring of agricultural activities, the resupply of observation posts and rapid reaction to any incidents.

The task of UNFICYP is significantly complicated by the absence of a formal cease-fire agreement. As a result, UNFICYP is confronted with hundreds of incidents each year. The most serious incidents tend to occur in areas where the cease-fire lines are in close proximity to each other, particularly in Nicosia and its suburbs. The Force investigates and acts upon all violations of the cease-fire and the status quo. Its reaction in each particular case depends on the nature of the incident and may include the deployment of troops, verbal and written protests and follow-up action to ensure that the violation has been rectified or will not recur.

The operational elements of UNFICYP comprise military personnel from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as civilian police from Australia and Sweden.

### **Humanitarian Activities**

Another major function entrusted to UNFICYP is to encourage the fullest possible resumption of normal civilian activity in the buffer zone. To this end, it facilitates the resumption of farming in the buffer zone; assists both communities on matters related to the supply of electricity and water across the lines; facilitates normal contacts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots; provides emergency medical services; and delivers mail and Red Cross messages across the lines. UNFICYP discharges certain humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the

island and periodically visits Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part. In addition, UNFICYP delivers supplies to the small Maronite community in the northern part and generally assists them in humanitarian matters. UNFICYP also cooperates with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in providing relief assistance.

### **Financial Aspects**

UNFICYP is the only United Nations peace-keeping operation that is not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. The costs of the Force are met by the troop-contributing Governments, by the Government of Cyprus and by voluntary contributions received for this purpose by the United Nations. Voluntary contributions, however, consistently fall short of the required funds, leaving the Special Account for UNFICYP with a total deficit of approximately \$178 million for the period from the inception of the Force to June of 1991. As a result, the reimbursement of claims from the troop-contributing countries has been made only up to December 1980.

The Secretary-General has repeatedly voiced his profound concern about the worsening financial situation confronting UNFICYP. He suggested that the best way to finance UNFICYP would be for the United Nations share of the costs to be met from assessed contributions. On 14 June 1991, the Security Council, in resolution 698 (1991), concluded that a method of financing of UNFICYP was needed which would put the Force on a sound and secure financial basis. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to hold consultations with Council members, troop-contributing countries and others concerned, so that a decision on the question of cost could be taken by the time of the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate in December 1991.